

Ecclesiastical Latin

EL-REVIEW-I: Foundations Cumulative Review

Fresh forms F-A and F-B after packet M06

A detachable cumulative self-review with fresh forms, connected reading, composition, and complete answers. Use it honestly, at your own pace, to locate strengths and recurring uncertainty.

Corpus Ordinary project Latin; classical, biblical, patristic, ecclesiastical, and poetic sources; 1962 *Missale Romanum* as the principal destination

Method Print, annotate, parse, copy, transform, translate, and compose by hand

Pacing Use when fresh cumulative work would clarify what is dependable and what deserves another return

Document Cumulative self-review and answer companion

Triptych: AI Driven Studies in Catholic Faith, Worship, and Law

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Part I

Using This Review

CHAPTER 1

Purpose and method

Begin F-A without the answers and make every grammatical decision explicit. After checking, identify which forms, vocabulary, or sentence relations are dependable in fresh Latin and which uncertainties recur. Return to the exact teaching or memory family that addresses them. Use F-B later as different work rather than an immediate repetition of the first answers.

CHAPTER 2

Common self-review method

Each companion offers parallel forms so that a later return can use fresh material rather than memory of an answer. Begin a form without its solutions. Use only the aids printed in the form, mark every aid actually consulted, and leave the first decisions visible when correcting in another color. A later form is most useful after other Latin has intervened.

The Missal-reading review includes two identified formularies and a fixed fresh pair. All four are printed in the companion with stable source IDs. The first pair demonstrates the method across a complete Mass; the fresh pair provides transfer work without source hunting. Work may be spread across as many sittings as sustained attention needs.

For a closed item, compare the answer by its deciding evidence: form, agreement, government, clause relation, reference, or textual locus. For an open composition, the printed answer is one model. Compare morphology, government, intended sense, cohesion, register, and whether important choices can be defended from the course grammar or an identified Latin model. Do not change defensible Latin merely because the model uses different words.

A definition has become useful when its deciding feature can be stated, distinguished from a nearby construction, recognized in fresh Latin, and used accurately where appropriate. A familiar label without those abilities is a reason to return to the definition-and-contrast sheet.

Reading the result qualitatively

After checking, sort substantive uncertainty into these families:

Area	Evidence of dependable control	A useful next return
Forms and vocabulary	Forms and lexicon facts are recalled in fresh contexts, and an error can be found and repaired by rule	Repeat the exact paradigm or vocabulary round, then meet it in a new sentence
Agreement and government	Case, agreement, and complements are justified from Latin evidence rather than English order	Rebuild the dependency groups and complete a transformation sheet
Clauses and connected reading	The verbal spine, dependencies, and material ambiguities remain visible in a direct reading	Map a fresh passage before translation and compare it with the model only afterward
Vocabulary in context	The chosen sense, construction, family, and collocation fit the sentence rather than merely matching a first gloss	Use the vocabulary-family sheet and revisit the word in several source contexts
Composition	A short passage preserves its propositions, grammatical relations, idiom, and declared register through revision	Return to the sentence frame or imitation model, then rewrite on a different subject
Source and style	Claims about wording, allusion, rhetoric, or poetry rest on exact forms and identified witnesses	Reopen the supplied source comparison and narrow any claim that outruns its evidence

Recurring uncertainty identifies the next useful work; it does not erase what is already secure. Record the explanation, memory set, reading, or composition sheet revisited, then use different Latin for the later return.

Part II

Review Forms

CHAPTER 1

Foundations Cumulative Review

F-A. Foundations, first review

Review form ID: F-A

Focus: Forms, vocabulary, connected reading, and composition after M06

Use: Begin without the answers. Write every analysis in full and leave the first decisions visible when correcting.

1. *Item ID: F-A.1*

Define **inflection**, **case**, **declension**, **agreement**, and **government**; attach one visible Latin example to each definition.

2. *Item ID: F-A.2*

Write the six ordinary case names and one core function for each.

3. *Item ID: F-A.3*

Decline *gratia* completely in singular and plural.

4. *Item ID: F-A.4*

Decline *verbum* completely.

5. *Item ID: F-A.5*

Decline *rex*, *regis m.* completely.

6. *Item ID: F-A.6*

Parse *sanctarum*.

7. *Item ID: F-A.7*

Parse *cordibus fidelibus*; give all possible local ambiguities before context.

8. *Item ID: F-A.8*

Give the four principal parts and present indicative active of *laudo*.

9. *Item ID: F-A.9*

Parse *veniebant*.

10. *Item ID: F-A.10*

Parse *dixeritis*; state both possibilities.

11. *Item ID: F-A.11*

Parse *laudati erant*.

12. *Item ID: F-A.12*

Parse *sequitur* and explain voice/meaning.

13. *Item ID: F-A.13*

Parse *nobis* in *da nobis pacem*.

14. *Item ID: F-A.14*

Parse every word in *Et introibo ad altare Dei: ad Deum qui lætificat iuventutem meam*.

15. *Item ID: F-A.15*

Give a structural English version of the preceding text, then a natural one.

16. *Item ID: F-A.16*

Change *Deus bonus populum servavit* to passive.

17. *Item ID: F-A.17*

Change that passive sentence to plural subject *populi*.

18. *Item ID: F-A.18*

Compose: “The faithful offer gifts to God.” Use *fidelis*, *offero*, *munus*, *Deus*.

19. *Item ID: F-A.19*

Compose: “We were seeking the mercy of the Lord.”

20. *Item ID: F-A.20*

Compose: “The words were heard by the disciples.”

21. *Item ID: F-A.21*

Write an error-ledger entry for the most uncertain answer above.

F-B. Foundations, later review

Review form ID: F-B

Focus: A fresh return to the abilities reviewed in F-A

Use: Begin without the answers after other Latin has intervened. Use the same honest first-attempt and correction method as F-A.

1. *Item ID: F-B.1*

Define and distinguish **stem** from **ending**, then **form** from **function**; illustrate both contrasts with one Latin phrase.

2. *Item ID: F-B.2*

Decline *dominus*, including vocative.

3. *Item ID: F-B.3*

Decline *civis*, *civis c.* as an i-stem.

4. *Item ID: F-B.4*

Decline *spiritus*, *-us m.*

5. *Item ID: F-B.5*

Parse *omnium sanctorum*.

6. *Item ID: F-B.6*
Parse *hæc dona*.
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7. *Item ID: F-B.7*
Give present, imperfect, and future 1 singular active indicative of *rego*.
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8. *Item ID: F-B.8*
Give perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect 3 plural active indicative of *audio*.
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9. *Item ID: F-B.9*
Parse *capiebamini*.
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10. *Item ID: F-B.10*
Parse *locuti sumus*.
-

11. *Item ID: F-B.11*
State the possible case of *die* and decide its use in *tertia die resurrexit*.
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12. *Item ID: F-B.12*
Parse *Gloria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto*.
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13. *Item ID: F-B.13*

Parse *Ad te clamaverunt, et salvi facti sunt: in te speraverunt, et non sunt confusi.*

14. *Item ID: F-B.14*

Explain why *salvi* and *confusi* are nominative, not accusative.

15. *Item ID: F-B.15*

Change *anima mea sanabitur* to plural.

16. *Item ID: F-B.16*

Compose: "The saints praised the mercy of God."

17. *Item ID: F-B.17*

Compose: "The souls will be led to eternal life."

18. *Item ID: F-B.18*

Compose: "O Lord, grant grace to your servants."

19. *Item ID: F-B.19*

Compose a four-member sentence using one first-, second-, third-, and fourth-declension noun.

20. *Item ID: F-B.20*

Write the rules behind any two corrections.

Part III

Answers and Models

Use this part after a fresh attempt. Compare deciding evidence, not merely wording, and use *EL-GUIDE*'s alternative-answer method for Latin that admits more than one defensible form or interpretation.

CHAPTER 1

Foundations Cumulative Review

F-A. Foundations, first review

Review form ID: F-A

Focus: Forms, vocabulary, connected reading, and composition after M06

Use: Begin without the answers. Write every analysis in full and leave the first decisions visible when correcting.

1. *Item ID: F-A.1*

Define **inflection**, **case**, **declension**, **agreement**, and **government**; attach one visible Latin example to each definition.

Answer / model: Inflection is a controlled change of word form that marks grammatical information, as *dominus/dominum*. Case is the morphological category of a noun, adjective, or pronoun that helps mark its syntactic relation, as dative *Deo*. A declension is an organized pattern of nominal case endings, as *gratia, gratiæ*. Agreement is the required matching of features between related words, as dative singular masculine *Spiritui Sancto*. Government is a head word's requirement that a dependent take a particular case or construction, as accusative after *ad* in *ad altare*.

2. *Item ID: F-A.2*

Write the six ordinary case names and one core function for each.

Answer / model: Nominative subject/predicate; genitive possession/whole/description; dative indirect object/reference; accusative direct object/infinitive subject/motion; ablative separation/means/location and related uses; vocative address.

3. *Item ID: F-A.3*

Decline *gratia* completely in singular and plural.

Answer / model: Sg. *gratia, gratiæ, gratiæ, gratiam, gratia, gratia*; pl. *gratiæ, gratiarum, gratiis, gratias, gratiis, gratiæ*.

4. *Item ID: F-A.4*

Decline *verbum* completely.

Answer / model: Sg. *verbum, verbi, verbo, verbum, verbo, verbum*; pl. *verba, verborum, verbis, verba, verbis, verba*.

5. *Item ID: F-A.5*

Decline *rex, regis m.* completely.

Answer / model: Sg. *rex, regis, regi, regem, rege, rex*; pl. *reges, regum, regibus, reges, regibus, reges*.

6. *Item ID: F-A.6*
Parse *sanctarum*.
Answer / model: Genitive plural feminine of *sanctus*, -a, -um; it must modify or stand for a feminine plural noun.
7. *Item ID: F-A.7*
Parse *cordibus fidelibus*; give all possible local ambiguities before context.
Answer / model: Both dative or ablative plural; *cordibus* neuter of *cor*, *cordis*, *fidelibus* third-declension adjective agreeing. Context decides dative versus ablative.
8. *Item ID: F-A.8*
Give the four principal parts and present indicative active of *laudo*.
Answer / model: *laudo*, *laudare*, *laudavi*, *laudatum*; *laudo*, *laudas*, *laudat*, *laudamus*, *laudatis*, *laudant*.
9. *Item ID: F-A.9*
Parse *veniebant*.
Answer / model: 3 plural imperfect active indicative of *venio*, *venire*, *veni*, *ventum*: they were coming.
10. *Item ID: F-A.10*
Parse *dixeritis*; state both possibilities.
Answer / model: 2 plural future perfect active indicative or perfect active subjunctive of *dico*, *dicere*, *dixi*, *dictum*; clause context decides.
11. *Item ID: F-A.11*
Parse *laudati erant*.
Answer / model: 3 plural pluperfect passive indicative, masculine or mixed-gender subject, of *laudo*: they had been praised.
12. *Item ID: F-A.12*
Parse *sequitur* and explain voice/meaning.
Answer / model: 3 singular present indicative of deponent *sequor*, *sequi*, *secutus sum*; passive form, active/middle sense “follows.”
13. *Item ID: F-A.13*
Parse *nobis* in *da nobis pacem*.
Answer / model: Dative plural of *nos*, indirect object/recipient; *pacem* is accusative object.
14. *Item ID: F-A.14*
Parse every word in *Et introibo ad altare Dei: ad Deum qui lætificat iuventutem meam*.
Answer / model: *et* conjunction; *introibo* 1 sg. future active indicative of *introeo*; *ad* + acc.; *altare* acc. sg. n.; *Dei* gen. sg.; *Deum* acc. sg. in apposition/renewed motion; *qui* nom. sg. m. subject referring to God; *lætificat* 3 sg. pres. act. ind.; *iuventutem* acc. sg. f. object; *meam* acc. sg. f. agreeing.
15. *Item ID: F-A.15*
Give a structural English version of the preceding text, then a natural one.
Answer / model: Structural: “And I shall go in to the altar of God: to the God who gladdens my youth.” Natural wording may vary but must preserve future motion, genitive relation, and the relative clause.
16. *Item ID: F-A.16*
Change *Deus bonus populum servavit* to passive.
Answer / model: *Populus a Deo bono servatus est*.

17. *Item ID: F-A.17*

Change that passive sentence to plural subject *populi*.

Answer / model: *Populi a Deo bono servati sunt.*

18. *Item ID: F-A.18*

Compose: “The faithful offer gifts to God.” Use *fidelis*, *offero*, *munus*, *Deus*.

Answer / model: Model: *Fideles munera Deo offerunt.*

19. *Item ID: F-A.19*

Compose: “We were seeking the mercy of the Lord.”

Answer / model: Model: *Misericordiam Domini quærebamus.*

20. *Item ID: F-A.20*

Compose: “The words were heard by the disciples.”

Answer / model: Model: *Verba a discipulis audita sunt.*

21. *Item ID: F-A.21*

Write an error-ledger entry for the most uncertain answer above.

Answer / model: A useful entry records the attempted decision, correction or confirmation, governing rule, and a new parallel example. A statement such as “study more” is too vague to guide a later return.

F-B. Foundations, later review

Review form ID: F-B

Focus: A fresh return to the abilities reviewed in F-A

Use: Begin without the answers after other Latin has intervened. Use the same honest first-attempt and correction method as F-A.

1. *Item ID: F-B.1*

Define and distinguish **stem** from **ending**, then **form** from **function**; illustrate both contrasts with one Latin phrase.

Answer / model: A stem is the base to which inflectional endings attach; an ending is the variable part that marks grammatical features. A form is a word's morphological identity in context; its function is the job that form performs in its clause. In *Domini misericordiam*, *domin-* is the stem and *-i* the genitive ending; the form is genitive singular, and its function is dependent possessor/source modifying *misericordiam*.

2. *Item ID: F-B.2*

Decline *dominus*, including vocative.

Answer / model: Sg. *dominus, domini, domino, dominum, domino, domine*; pl. *domini, dominorum, dominis, dominos, dominis, domini*.

3. *Item ID: F-B.3*

Decline *civis*, *civis c.* as an i-stem.

Answer / model: Sg. *civis, civis, civi, civem, cive, civis*; pl. *cives, civium, civibus, cives, civibus, cives*.

4. *Item ID: F-B.4*

Decline *spiritus*, *-us m.*

Answer / model: Sg. *spiritus, spiritus, spiritui, spiritum, spiritu, spiritus*; pl. *spiritus, spirituum, spiritibus, spiritus, spiritibus, spiritus*.

5. *Item ID: F-B.5*

Parse *omnium sanctorum*.

Answer / model: Genitive plural of third-declension *omnis*, *-e* and second-declension *sanctus* used substantively; "of all the saints."

6. *Item ID: F-B.6*

Parse *hæc dona*.

Answer / model: Nominative or accusative neuter plural, demonstrative + second-declension noun; context decides. In the Canon phrase governed by *habeas/benedicas*, accusative objects.

7. *Item ID: F-B.7*

Give present, imperfect, and future 1 singular active indicative of *rego*.

Answer / model: *rego, regebam, regam*.

8. *Item ID: F-B.8*

Give perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect 3 plural active indicative of *audio*.

Answer / model: *audiverunt/audivere, audiverant, audiverint*.

9. *Item ID: F-B.9*

Parse *capiebamini*.

Answer / model: 2 plural imperfect passive indicative of *cipio*: you were being taken.

10. *Item ID: F-B.10*
Parse *locuti sumus*.
Answer / model: 1 plural perfect of deponent *loquor*; masculine/mixed subject: we spoke/have spoken.
11. *Item ID: F-B.11*
State the possible case of *die* and decide its use in *tertia die resurrexit*.
Answer / model: Ablative singular of *dies*; here ablative of time when: on the third day.
12. *Item ID: F-B.12*
Parse *Gloria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto*.
Answer / model: *Gloria* nominative singular as formula/understood “glory [be]”; *Patri, Filio, Spiritui* dative singular recipients; *Sancto* dative singular masculine agreeing with *Spiritui*; conjunctions coordinate.
13. *Item ID: F-B.13*
Parse *Ad te clamaverunt, et salvi facti sunt: in te speraverunt, et non sunt confusi*.
Answer / model: *ad/in te* acc. after prepositions; *clamaverunt, speraverunt* 3 pl. perfect active; *salvi facti sunt* 3 pl. perfect with predicate adjective/*fio*, masculine plural; *confusi sunt* 3 pl. perfect passive, negated. Subjects are supplied plural.
14. *Item ID: F-B.14*
Explain why *salvi* and *confusi* are nominative, not accusative.
Answer / model: They agree with the supplied subjects of finite forms *facti sunt/sunt*, functioning predicatively/periphrastically, not as direct objects.
15. *Item ID: F-B.15*
Change *anima mea sanabitur* to plural.
Answer / model: *animæ meæ sanabuntur*.
16. *Item ID: F-B.16*
Compose: “The saints praised the mercy of God.”
Answer / model: Model: *Sancti misericordiam Dei laudaverunt*.
17. *Item ID: F-B.17*
Compose: “The souls will be led to eternal life.”
Answer / model: Model: *Animæ ad vitam æternam ducentur*.
18. *Item ID: F-B.18*
Compose: “O Lord, grant grace to your servants.”
Answer / model: Model: *Domine, da/concede gratiam servis tuis*.
19. *Item ID: F-B.19*
Compose a four-member sentence using one first-, second-, third-, and fourth-declension noun.
Answer / model: Model: *Gratia Dei corda Spiritu replet*. *gratia* 1st nom., *Dei* 2nd gen., *corda* 3rd acc. pl., *Spiritu* 4th abl.; “Grace of God fills hearts with the Spirit.” Other grammatically correct compositions are possible.
20. *Item ID: F-B.20*
Write the rules behind any two corrections.
Answer / model: Each rule must decide the form/function and include a fresh example.

Part IV

Scope and Sources

CHAPTER 1

Scope and Qualifications

1.1 Companion role

This publication is EL-REVIEW-I, *Foundations Cumulative Review*, in Triptych's print-first, self-paced Ecclesiastical Latin curriculum. It contains two parallel Foundations review forms and their complete answers. It does not repeat the six packets' teaching or memory sheets.

It supports the twenty-two-packet common trunk and, where relevant, the eight-packet advanced poetry branch. It does not replace their substantive teaching, memory work, readers, composition, cumulative practice, or answers. Use F-A when M01–M06 feel reasonably secure; return to F-B later with other Latin in between.

Every ordinary task in this companion is completable from material printed in the course set. A method exercise may explain how later independent research uses a full lexicon, source book, or page image, but no unavailable person or outside book controls the answer to the supplied work.

1.2 Corpus, review, and rights

The principal reading destination is the 1962 typical edition of the *Missale Romanum*; ordinary project Latin, classical prose and poetry, the identified Clementine Vulgate, patristic prose, hymnody, scholastic Latin, and other exact recorded texts form the broader learning corpus. This is a language-study aid, not an official liturgical book, pronunciation or ceremonial course, critical edition, or authority for a liturgical, theological, historical, textual, or canonical judgment.

Course-wide research records own edition, passage, lexicon, answer, curriculum, and source decisions; this leaf's companion map records its local selection and role. No independent Latinist, liturgist, pedagogue, theologian, textual scholar, or ecclesiastical reviewer is claimed. Received text, donor provenance, collation, and redistribution limits remain exactly as recorded. Redesigned PDFs require their own complete build, review, install, and exact-byte authorization; the status of earlier installed snapshots does not transfer to changed files.

CHAPTER 2

References

These references identify and verify the received Latin printed in the course. Every passage, gloss, comparison text, and model needed for the work is already supplied in the packet or its course companions; consulting the source editions is not part of ordinary packet completion. Project explanation, translation, reconstruction, exercises, comparison sets, and compositions are distinguished from received wording by the P/R convention in the scope record.

2.1 Missal and biblical corpus

- Catholic Church, *Missale Romanum ex decreto SS. Concilii Tridentini restitutum, Summorum Pontificum cura recognitum*, editio typica (Rome: Typis Polyglottis Vaticanis, 1962). Page images control doubtful wording over OCR or a searchable presentation.
- The four complete course dossiers are listed separately so each stable ID remains legible:
 - MR62-FORM-ADV1: First Sunday of Advent, printed pp. 1–2;
 - MR62-FORM-PENT: Pentecost, pp. 356–358;
 - MR62-FORM-XII-PENT: Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost, pp. 392–393;
 - MR62-FORM-XXIII-PENT: Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost, pp. 416–417.
 The identified page images were visually checked.
- *Biblia Sacra Vulgatae Editionis, Sixti V et Clementis VIII*, Michael Hetzenauer, ed. (1914), is the controlling biblical comparison witness where a passage record names it. A Missal reading remains a Missal reading even when it quotes or adapts Scripture.

2.2 Verified connected prose

- CAES-DUPONTET1900: Renatus Du Pontet, ed., *C. Iuli Caesaris Commentariorum pars prior* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1900), *Bellum Gallicum* 1.1.1.
- CIC-FALCONER1923: W. A. Falconer, ed., *De senectute, De amicitia, De divinatione* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1923), *Laelius* 6.20. The course reproduces no facing edition translation.
- HIER-CSEL54: Isidor Hilberg, ed., *S. Eusebii Hieronymi Epistulae*, CSEL 54 (Vienna and Leipzig: Tempsky and Freytag, 1910), *Epistula* 22.30.4.
- AUG-CSEL33: Pius Knöll, ed., *S. Aureli Augustini Confessionum libri XIII*, CSEL 33 (Vienna: Tempsky, 1896), *Confessiones* 1.1.1 and 10.27.38.
- AMB-KRAB1857: Johann Georg Krabinger, ed., *De officiis ministrorum libri III* (Tübingen: H. Laupp, 1857), 1.11.38.
- THOM-LEON4: *Sancti Thomae Aquinatis Opera omnia iussu impensaque Leonis XIII*, vol. 4 (Rome: Typographia Polyglotta, 1888), *Summa theologiae* I, q. 1, a. 1, corpus opening.

2.3 Verified poetry

- PHAED-POST1919: J. P. Postgate, ed., *Phaedri Fabulae Aesopiae* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1919), 1.1.1–6.
- VERG-HEND1891: John Henderson, ed., *Aeneid, Book I* (Toronto: Copp, Clark, 1891), 1.1–4.
- OVID-OWEN1885: S. G. Owen, ed., *P. Ovidi Nasonis Tristium libri V* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1885), 1.1.1–2.
- HOR-WICKGAR1912: E. C. Wickham and H. W. Garrod, eds., *Q. Horati Flacci opera* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1912), *Carmina* 1.11.
- MR62-FORM-PENT: the complete Pentecost Sequence in the 1962 Missal, printed p. 357.

The consulted print editions are public domain in the United States as recorded in the edition manifest. Their scans are verification witnesses and are not reproduced. All English renderings in the course are new project translations. Candidate passages by other authors remain outside the received course corpus until an exact edition and page have been checked.

2.4 Grammar and Reading Lexicon

The course's Reference Grammar and complete controlled Reading Lexicon are the immediate aids for packet work. The inherited comparison bibliography includes J. H. Allen and J. B. Greenough, *New Latin Grammar* (1903); Charles E. Bennett, *New Latin Grammar*, 1918 revision; Charlton T. Lewis and Charles

Short, *A Latin Dictionary* (1879); and Du Cange et al., *Glossarium mediae et infimae latinitatis*, L. Favre ed. (1883–1887).

Those works describe different strata and do not form one undifferentiated authority. A classical rule does not by itself establish a biblical, patristic, medieval, or stable liturgical development. Most inherited rule explanations lack a recorded locus-by-locus chain to those works, so the course does not claim that every rule or project gloss has received an independent external lexical audit.

2.5 Citation and normalization

Missal passages are cited by stable source ID, liturgical locus, genre, and printed pages; biblical passages by book, chapter, and verse; historical authors by work and section. Declared changes of *j/i*, *u/v*, ligature, capitalization, punctuation, accent, or line display are recorded apart from substantive variants. A prose-order reconstruction, scansion display, or composition remains P analysis even when every word derives from a received passage. The edition manifest, source ladder, poetry map, and passage inventory give the exact page-image locators and remaining evidence limits.

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